

APPENDICE.

RAPPORT

DE

MONSIEUR L'OFFICIER DE LA
SANTÉ PUBLIQUE, 1930.

RAPPORT DE MONSIEUR L'OFFICIER DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE, 1930.

States Office, Guernsey, 21st September, 1931.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1930, with the request that it may be printed as an Appendix to a Billet d'Etat, and that a number of copies (say 100), be struck off for distribution in the usual way.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR DOREY,

President, Board of Health.

Arthur W. Bell, Esq.,

Bailiff, and President of the States of Guernsey.

GUERNSEY.

Guernsey, the most western of the Channel Islands, lies in the Bay of Avranches, 82 miles from Weymouth, the nearest English port, 40 from Cherbourg, and 63 from St. Malo.

It is triangular in shape, with an area of 24.5 square miles and an acreage of 15,654. The soil, composed of disintegrated granite and schist, is very fertile. Enormous quantities of tomatoes, grapes and other fruit, vegetables and flowers are grown, chiefly under glass, for export.

This industry is the chief one, but in addition, large quantities of granite for road-making are exported. The rearing, for sale in England and the United States, of the far-famed Guernsey cattle (including those from Alderney and Sark) is an important industry. These cattle are highly prized, not only for the richness of their milk, but above all for their freedom from Tuberculosis.

There are two harbours, situated at St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson's, the two towns of the island.

The population at the census of 1911 was 41,854; in 1921 it was stated to be 37,914 with 1,098 visitors, and the provisional figures for 1931 shew a population of 40,470.

Guernsey is a health resort throughout the year, but particularly so in the summer and autumn months. Not only are its natural beauties so great, but its salubrious yet bracing climate is highly attractive. It is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than on the mainland.

Drainage is good and modern in the towns. The water supply, now the property of the Government of the island, is of exceptional purity and derived from deep wells, but additional sources of supply from streams have lately been obtained.

Guernsey enjoys Home Rule. With Alderney and Sark it forms a Bailiwick and is governed by a Lieutenant-Governor. The Bailiff is the chief Civil Official.

APPENDICE.

Houses—Inhabited (1931 Census)	9,795
Number of families accommodated in States Houses since 1921	264
Density of Population, per acre.....	2.58
„ „ „ per square mile	1,649
Average number of inhabitants per house	4.1
Birth rate per 1,000	18.8
Death Rate per 1,000 (crude)	12.1
„ „ „ (standardized)	9.6
Infantile Death Rate	66.0
Rainfall average 88 years.....	37.05
„ 1930	45.20

(In parts of the Island the rainfall is only 70 per cent of the average.)

Mean Relative Humidity	84.66
Mean Average Temperature	52.0
Mean Daily Range	8.2
Average hours of sunshine over 37 years	1,901.5
Sunshine 1930	1,857.0

EXPORTS.

	1930
Tomatoes	26,907 tons.
Flowers	3,318 „
Grapes (in cases and baskets)	1,107 „
Vegetables (including potatoes)	1,082 „
Granite	204,025 „

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATES
Medical Officer of Health, Guernsey
For the year 1930.

" Without understanding the people perish."

POPULATION.

The estimated population at the middle of 1930 was 40,215.

The provisional figures of the census of 1931 record a population of 40,470 persons—19,485 males and 20,985 females, an increase of 2,556 persons since the census of 1921, and a percentage increase of 6.7, against that of England and Wales 5.5 per cent. The total population of the Bailiwick is 42,606, Alderney having 1,506, Sark 569, Herm 53, Jethou 2, and Brechou 6 inhabitants.

I have endeavoured during the last inter-census period to avoid an over-estimate of the population, with the result that I have considerably under-estimated it. Of the two I regard this as a preferable error.

Table I.

YEAR.	Estimated population to middle of each year.	BIRTHS per 1,000.		DEATHS per 1,000.			DEATHS under 1 year of Age.	
		Number	Rate.	Number	Crude Rate.	Standardised Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births
1920.....	37,914	893	23.5	507	12.6		74	82.8
1921.....	37,914	768	20.0	502	13.2		60	78.0
1922.....	38,200	810	21.2	537	14.0		76	90.0
1923.....	38,200	764	20.8	551	13.3		58	73.0
1924.....	38,400	753	19.8	466	12.1	9.6	40	53.1
1925.....	38,580	758	19.9	522	13.5	10.7	56	74.0
1926.....	38,650	787	20.3	549	14.2	11.2	81	102.9
1927.....	38,880	760	19.6	532	13.7	10.9	57	75.0
1928.....	39,000	813	20.8	485	12.4	9.9	48	59.0
1929	39,040	756	19.4	586	15.1	12.0	59	78.0
Averages for ten years, 1920-1929.	38,477	786	20.5	523	13.4	10.7 6 years.	60.9	76.5
1930.....	40,215	757	18.8	486	12.1	9.6	50	66.0

Table II.

VITAL STATISTICS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1930.

	Rate per 1,000 population.		Deaths under
	Live births.	Deaths. (Crude rate.)	1 year per 1,000 live births
England and Wales (on 1930 estimated population)	16.3	11.5	60
107 County Boroughs and great towns including London (on 1929 estimated population).....	16.7	11.5	64
159 smaller Towns, populations from 20,000 to 50,000 in 1921 (1929 estimated population).	16.2	10.5	55
London (1929 estimated population)	15.7	11.4	59
Guernsey.....	18.8	12.1	66
do. standardised	—	9.6	—

VITAL STATISTICS.—PARISHES OF GUERNSEY.

For the ten years 1921-1930.

As in some cases the figures concerned are small, the ten year period is adopted for more effective comparison.

PARISH.	Average Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births.
			Crude.	Standardised.	
St. Peter-Port	16,439	19·3	14·7	12·8	74·4
St. Sampson	5,231	19·7	11·7	9·3	67·0
Vale	5,035	19·8	11·3	9·1	70·0
Castel	3,091	20·0	16·3	14·3	101·0
St. Saviour.....	1,158	17·1	12·1	9·6	60·6
St Pierre-du-Bois	1,611	15·5	12·0	9·5	100·0
Torteval	537	9·7	9·8	7·8	99·9
Forest	1,043	16·7	12·3	9·8	79·9
St. Martin	3,477	20·3	11·4	9·1	66·7
St. Andrew.....	1,752	15·3	9·9	7·9	75·0

The States Hospitals are situated in the Town and Castel parishes, and although the deaths of their inmates are usually reckoned in the total of the parishes in which they were ordinarily resident, those persons who had lived for long periods in the hospitals, mental and ordinary, have to be regarded as “habitants” of the hospital parish. As they are usually aged or crippled lives, this accounts in some measure for the higher death rates in these parishes.

BIRTHS.

There was one more birth than in the previous year, the number 757 (male 389 and female 368) giving a rate of 18.8 per 1,000 on the recently revised estimate of population. This is not lower than some of the years during the war, but in England and Wales the birth rate for the year 16.3 is said to be the lowest on record. Had our birth rate been as low as that of England and Wales, we should have had 103 fewer births during the year.

There were 30 still births equally divided between males and females, and 39 illegitimate births, a percentage to the total of 5.1 per cent.

DEATHS.

There were 486 deaths registered during the year, exactly 100 less than in 1929. This gives a crude death rate of 12.1, and a standardised one of 9.6.

In 1891 the crude rate was 19.2; in 1901—17.3; in 1911—17.4; and in 1921—13.2. These years are quoted because they are census years, and the figures as accurate for them as is possible. In the year 1929 Influenza was very prevalent during the earlier and cold months of the year. This with respiratory diseases accounts chiefly for the higher death rate of 1929 as compared with that of the one under review.

The deaths during the four quarters of the year were respectively 160, 127, 100 and 99. Deaths from cancer numbered 59, a high figure, but fortunately lower than the exceedingly high record of 1929, viz., 71.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

	Under 1 year.	Years 1-5.	Years 5-15.	Years 15-25.	Under 25 years.	Years 25-65.	Over 65 years.
1900-1904.....	24·0	9·0	4·0	5·0	42·0	27·0	31·0
1905-1909.....	22·3	8·0	3·0	4·6	38·0	28·0	34·0
1910-1914.....	20·2	7·2	3·3	3·8	34·5	27·8	37·7
1915-1919	12·5	5·1	3·6	4·9	26·2	33·1	40·7
1920-1924.....	11·5	3·6	3·7	5·5	24·4	30·4	45·3
1925-1929.....	11·2	3·4	2·5	4·0	21·2	30·2	48·6
1929	10·1	2·6	2·4	4·1	19·2	28·8	52·0
1930	10·2	5·0	1·9	3·9	21·0	28·6	50·4

The number of deaths of persons over 70 years of age was 186, or 38·3 per cent. of the total.

There were 111 deaths of persons in the receipt of Old Age Pensions, with an average age at death of 79·9 (males 78·9; females 80·7).

The following deaths occurred in Public Institutions:—

Town Hospital	58
Town Mental Hospital	1
Country Hospital	37
Country Mental Hospital	3
Victoria Hospital	12
King Edward Sanatorium	1

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In my report for 1927 I gave the figures for the first 27 years of this century, viz.:—24,593 births, 53 deaths, and a rate of 2·15 per 1,000. During the next three years ending 1930 there were 2,326 births, 2 deaths, and rate 0·86. For the 30 years, therefore, the figures are 26,919 births, 55 deaths, and rate 2·04. During this period the rate from England and Wales has been fairly constant with an average of 4·2 per 1,000, but in some North Country industrial towns, the rates reach the very high figure of 7 or even over.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 50 deaths under the age of one year, a rate of 66 per 1,000 live births. Twenty of these, or 40 per cent. of them occurred during the first month of life, a somewhat lower figure than usual.

The numbers for the four quarters of the year were respectively 23, 13, 4, and 10.

During the ten years 1900-1909 our average infantile death rate was 134·4, so that in spite of our shortcomings in dealing with this question, the average of the years 1920-1929 was reduced to 78·0.

This year the reduction on the earlier figures quoted is just over 50 per cent., a not inconsiderable figure.

MARRIAGES.

The marriage rate in Guernsey keeps fairly constant, and there were 327 marriages in 1930. The rate was 16.3. There were 169 in Church of England, 37 in Roman Catholic, and 49 in Nonconformist Churches. Seventy-two took place at the Greffe Office.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 131 of these cases under the supervision of the Board during the year, 123 of which were treated at the King Edward Sanatorium and 8 at home. Every year isolation hospitals are more used for the treatment of doubtful cases, and Guernsey is no exception to the rule.

Infectious diseases tend to occur in cycles and now the incidence is low; ten years ago it was excessively high. These cycles are usually of much longer duration in Guernsey than those prevailing in the smaller urban and rural districts in England, with which we may be fairly compared. The 131 cases were made up as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	63
Diphtheria	37
Phthisis	11
Tonsillitis	2
Debility	2
Enteric	5
Erysipelas	1
Landry's Paralysis	1
Blastomycosis	1
Encephalitis Lethergica	1
Ringworm	7
	<hr/>
	131
	<hr/>

The seven cases of ringworm were of a very severe and chronic nature in young children. The Board consented to admit them to the Sanatorium at the urgent request of the Children's Board, and as an exceptional case, well understood that such action must not be taken as a precedent.

As may be imagined the admission of these chronic cases to a small isolation hospital caused many administrative difficulties.

The case of Landry's Paralysis was admitted as a doubtful typhoid.

The Blastomycosis case, a very severe one, was a visitor from France staying in an hotel, and the case of Encephalitis Lethergica was not notified until after the death of the patient.

DIPHTHERIA.

Thirty-seven cases were notified. St. Peter-Port 13, St. Sampson's 10, Vale 8, Castel 4, and St. Martin's 2. There were none from the parishes of St. Saviour's, St. Pierre-du-Bois, Torteval, Forest, and St. Andrew's.

The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, June being the only month without any.

There was one death at the Sanatorium.

Only one case was isolated at home.

SCARLET FEVER.

Fifty-eight cases were notified—32 in St. Peter-Port; 4, St. Sampson's; 10, Vale; 5, Castel; 1, St. Pierre-du-Bois; 2, Forest, and 4, St. Martin's. There were none in St. Saviour's, Torteval, or St. Andrew's.

Dividing the year into three periods of four months each, the incidence January—April 38; May—August 4; and September—December 16.

Scarlet Fever is not with us the mild and benign type which has of late years prevailed in England, but there were no deaths from it during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from all forms was 36, of which 35 were due to Phthisis. The total rate is therefore 0.89—Phthisis 0.87 and other tubercular 0.02 per 1,000.

Eleven patients were admitted to the Sanatorium with the diagnosis of tuberculosis. With the exception of a man invalided out of the Navy, who regained his health, the others were in an advanced stage. Five of them have since died. The average number of days of their treatment was 55. It seems hopeless to provide accommodation for early and probably curable cases, when no one can be found who will take advantage of it. At present more beds for chronic and incurable cases should be provided in the other States' hospitals, in order that more such cases could be treated in them, instead of remaining at home under often the most unsatisfactory conditions, as a source of danger to others. In many instances it seems almost impossible that persons in contact with them can escape infection.

In England, the local Authorities have power to order the removal of advanced cases to a suitable hospital. In Guernsey they have not. Probably this power is not so often used as it will be in the future, the re-organised Poor Law hospitals being now in the hands of the County Councils or other similar bodies, and available for the treatment of patients of practically all classes, paying and otherwise.

The following short sentences from a report of Dr. P. W. Edwards, Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, are so true and striking that I quote them :

“ Fresh air is a wonderful adjuvant in treatment, but it is well to remember that the birds of the air get tuberculosis.—Rest in bed in a

cellar is preferable to walking about a park for the early case of phthisis.—
If it is a choice of rest or air, select rest every time.”

Unfortunately it is the enforced rest which the ordinary patient in the Sanatorium resents more than anything else. It is often given as a reason for not undergoing treatment there.

In Guernsey there must be but few people who cannot have fresh air in their rooms, if only they will open their windows sufficiently.

TYPHOID & PARA. TYPHOID FEVERS.

There were 5 cases under observation, of which one was not, and another, a case of home isolation, was probably not a true case.

Two cases were notified in one day in May, and although very careful enquiries failed to find any common cause for them, it is impossible to imagine that there was no connection between them.

There were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.

It may seem strange that there should have been 13 deaths from this disease, a non-notifiable one, whilst excluding tuberculosis, there were only two from notifiable infectious diseases, and the question may well be asked: “Why is it not a notifiable disease and Measles also?”

Unfortunately from the commencement of these illnesses, and days before the special diagnostic signs appear, patients suffering from them are acutely infectious, so that isolation of them is of but little use, unless the first few cases can be effectively isolated which is very seldom the case. I can remember one instance in which the self-sacrificing action of an English visitor whose three children were attacked with measles a day or two after they arrived here, prevented any further cases arising. The admission of cases to a hospital is in both diseases very often highly desirable as a means of life-saving, as these two diseases are the greatest of scourges in young children, if their direct and indirect effects be considered.

PSITTACOSIS.

At the beginning of the year, on account of the number of cases of this disease which had occurred in England and on the continent, the Royal Court at the instance of the Board of Health, passed an Ordinance forbidding the importation of parrots and certain other birds into Guernsey. There was also a clause which prohibited the taking of these birds into streets and other public places.

One prosecution under the Ordinance took place, and the bird which had been landed was placed in the States Quarantine premises for a time.

CREMATION.

Unfortunately the newly-erected crematorium was out of action for some

months during the year. Under ordinary conditions the furnace was very efficient, but when there was an absence of wind, or when fog and a high atmospheric pressure prevailed, it could not be used. A system of induced draught by an electrically driven and water cooled fan, exhausting air from both the actual apparatus and the fume destructor has been fitted, which has insured its functioning successfully under the most adverse conditions, and that with a large margin of safety. Six bodies were cremated in 1930.

LABORATORY.

There were 306 specimens of various kinds examined in the Board of Health laboratory during the year.

This is a comparatively small number.

As the result of a tragic incident, also the death of the Analyst, and the loss of all the records for 1930, dealing with analyses of food, sanitary inspection and disinfection, I am unable to give details of these services, but they must have been much the same as those of the previous year.

No adulteration of any food substance was detected in 1930.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The Homes for Workers Committee with the completion of the Bouet scheme have not started to build any more houses. They have granted a large number of loans at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the rate at which the States can borrow money, to persons who can find the balance required to build small houses. The houses are chiefly for the owners it must be admitted, but still by their action other houses are set free, and thus the situation is eased generally. What is most needed now is accommodation of the cheapest nature, and therefore in flats, and under States' supervision, for the comparatively small number of families who are really undesirable tenants.

DRAINAGE.

No new work has been undertaken during the year. Parts of St. Martin's parish and that crowded part of the Vale parish which is situated on the high ground at L'Ancrese, should be the first districts to be taken in hand, as they are badly in need of it.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

There is nothing new to report in connection with this matter which is anything but satisfactory, and has been the subject of much adverse criticism for many years past.

This is the more regrettable as the destruction of refuse is so efficiently carried out in Guernsey. There have been hints at parish meetings that changes were under consideration, but that is all. Modern low loading motor vans of the chang-

ing body type, so that they can be used for refuse collection, watering streets, flushing gullies and carting road materials are what is required, and if all the other districts which require such services would combine with the Town parish, or the States would take over the work, it could be the more efficiently and economically carried out.

THALASSOL.

The number of gallons of this disinfectant manufactured during the year was 18,780. Only a small quantity of it is sold, as the bulk is given away.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The question of mental deficiency is a menacing one for our modern civilisation, and a complex one also. Many competent authorities state that its incidence has been doubled in the last 25 years, and that the rate in England and Wales has risen from 4 to 8 per 1,000. If such figures were applied to Guernsey there would be about 320 mental defectives here.

Such a competent body as the Mental Deficiency Committee of the Board of Education and Board of Control, estimates that the proportion of population mentally subnormal is no less than 10 per cent. Other experts talk of "mentally retarded" persons also.

It all depends upon the standard fixed for normality or abnormality, and for the latter, various standards have been devised such as the Binet Simon, but they seem to the ordinary man to present manifest difficulties in their application. It is very unpleasant to think of about 4,000 persons in Guernsey as mentally subnormal, and many of us will have our anxious moments as to whether or no we should be included in these numbers.

When the complete census statistics are published we shall be better able to judge, but I think that no one would consider that these figures were even approximately accurate for Guernsey, although our local situation is serious enough.

The Board of Control recommend that the marriage of defectives should be forbidden. Such a measure would no doubt be a salutary one, but procreation is possible and even frequent, without the formality of marriage, in both normal and defective persons.

Sterilisation with efficient safeguards is bound to be adopted sooner or later, but it will only be a very partial remedy and segregation will still be necessary in a large proportion of the cases.

The States every year vote a considerable sum of money for the treatment of mental defectives, and what is the result? Voluminous documents are filled in, and after a very long delay an occasional case is sent to an English institution for treatment. In England the shortage of accommodation for their own cases is so great that it is useless to expect any real relief from this source.

If the Channel Islands would combine and found an institution for defectives from all of them, each Island paying its per capita cost, a satisfactory and probably

economical way out of the present deadlock, with facilities for grading and education would be found. As Jersey is the larger and more populous Island, it would seem to be the one best suited for the location of such an institution.

CANCER.

The subject of Cancer is one that is of such deep interest to the public generally, particularly to a community isolated in the way that ours is, that I refer to it again in this report.

In my report for 1928, I pointed out that such a rare and expensive substance as radium could only be available in large centres of population, that its administration required great skill and experience such as only a limited number of medical men possessed, that it had its limitations, but that in a small number of cases it seemed to have cured or prevented the recurrence of the disease for a long period.

These statements were acrimoniously criticised in Jersey papers. A large sum of money had been subscribed in Jersey for the purchase of radium, and it was desired to start a Cancer Clinic there as a result. A States Committee was appointed to consider the matter and presented a report to the States.

The President of the Committee, Jurat de Carteret, made an extremely able speech, so informative indeed that I regret I cannot reproduce it in extenso. As a result the States refused to entertain the proposal, only one member voting for it.

A few extracts from reports of the National Radium Commission may be quoted with advantage :

“Nothing can be more dangerous than the indiscriminate distribution or use of radium. The Commission are exercising very great caution in distributing the radium entrusted to them, and are distributing it only in centres where the actual treatment can be combined with teaching. In their view the paramount need is not so much the supply of radium as an additional supply of people capable of using it properly. Finally, the Commission feels bound to repeat its warning that radium is not yet established as a “cure” for cancer. That whilst it holds out good promise of beneficial results, and certainly an alleviation of suffering, it is at present a very dangerous weapon and which unless used with the greatest skill, care and precaution, may easily be productive of more harm than good.”

The Commission have now established eight centres for treatment in England.

Therapy by X-rays is said to give good results as a substitute for radium, and in certain cases is even preferable. It is available in Guernsey, but I do not pretend to know what its possibilities are. Its dangers are similar to those of radium.

“For the sufferer from cancer the one thing to be most desired is early recognition and early treatment. If these be secured in many instances, operation when the disease is still a local one may effect a cure, but it must be remembered that every single day’s delay is of vital importance and may be literally a matter of life or death.” (1928 Report.)

The National Radium Commission have recently published a little book entitled "The Truth about Cancer," which cannot be too widely read. I offered to supply copies of it to the Guille-Allès Library, and regret that the Committee of Management could not see their way to accept my offer.

The causes of cancer are being carefully studied in all civilized countries to-day, and it seems as if in the future our present ignorance must give place to fuller knowledge, and possibly the removal of what is to many people a prevailing terror in their lives.

The startling fact that in South-east Asia the disease is uncommon, and that in Ceylon of 132,000 deaths, only 551 were due to cancer, the lowest rate in the world, must repay critical examination.

In Guernsey I would advocate the formation of a strong and influential body, a Cancer Care Committee, to undertake publicity work, and render assistance, pecuniary and otherwise to persons suffering from it, who are not able to secure adequate treatment for themselves. This would in certain cases involve the sending of patients to England for treatment. There are a number of able medical men who are living in Guernsey but not in practise, who would I am sure be able to render valuable service in this matter.

POOR LAW SYSTEM.

The year 1930 in England witnessed the passing of the Poor Law System, and its powers transferred to County or Borough Councils. Questions of relief were transferred to new Public Assistance Committees, and the hospitals to the Public Health Committees. Many of the Poor Law Guardians administered hospitals, the equipment and staffing of which was of a very high standard, yet there were nearly always thousands of unoccupied beds in them, because they were only available to persons coming under the scope of the Poor Law. Now they are open to persons of the poorer and needy classes, and to persons who can pay for the treatment also. Every year more and more people seek treatment for illness in hospital rather than remain in their own homes, and modern conditions justify this changed attitude.

If the States Poor Law Board could change its name to the States Committee for Public Assistance, and freely admit persons who were not paupers to its hospitals (although this is now done to a limited extent), I think it would be of great benefit to the public health, and that must be my apology for briefly referring to the matter.

I would also suggest that the term "Asylum" be no longer used, but the words "Mental Hospital" used instead, as being more humane and more in accordance with modern practice.

HENRY DRAPER BISHOP,
States M.O.H.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, 1930.

Causes of Death.	Between weeks				Under 1 month.	Between Months				Ttl.
	Under 1 week.	1-2	2-3	3-4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
1. <i>Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.</i>										
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	7
3. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.</i>										
Convulsions (non-puerpural)....	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
5. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>										
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	10
6. <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>										
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
11. <i>Congenital Malformations.</i>										
Congenital Malformation	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
„ Heart Disease	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
12. <i>Diseases of Early Infancy.</i>										
Debility at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	9	2	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	13
Marasmus	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	4
14. <i>External Causes.</i>										
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	16	3	1	—	20	9	9	7	5	50

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, OF DEATHS REGISTERED
DURING 1930.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under							Over		Total
		1 yr.	1-2	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25 to 65.	65.			
No. 1. <i>Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases.</i>											
Whooping Cough	.....	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Influenza	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria	.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethergica.	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Tuberculosis (All forms.)</i>											
Phthisis	.....	—	1	—	1	12	18	2	—	—	34
Tubercular Meningitis	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Laryngitis	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	.....	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	5
No 2. <i>General Diseases not Included in No 1.—</i>											
Cancer	.....	—	—	—	—	—	19	40	—	—	59
Diabetes	.....	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	6
Alcoholism	.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Lukæmia	.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Hæmophilia	.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Myxœdema	.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Addison's Disease	.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
No 3. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—</i>											
Meningitis	.....	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage											
(Apoplexy)	.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	20	—	—	33
„ Thrombosis	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„ Abscess	.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions, (Non-											
Puerpural)	.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Paralysis Agitans	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Paralysis (other forms)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bulbar Paralysis	.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
General Paralysis											
of the Insane	.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Dementia	.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Myelitis	.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis	.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Carried forward	.....	10	7	5	5	16	73	74	—	—	190

Brought forward ..	10	..	7	..	5	..	5	..	16	..	73	..	74	190
No. 4. <i>Diseases of the Circulatory System—</i>														
Heart Disease.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	—	..	17	..	53	72
Angina Pectoris	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	5	7
Arterio Sclerosis.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	9	10
Embolism	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	2
Aneurism	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	—	2
Thrombosis.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	2
Pericarditis.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	1
No. 5. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i>														
Acute Bronchitis	2	..	1	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	5	9
Chronic „ ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	5	7
Pneumonia	2	..	2	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	3	..	6	14
Broncho—Pneumonia ..	10	..	2	..	2	..	—	..	1	..	2	..	4	21
Pleurisy	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	1
Asthma	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	3	5
No. 6. <i>Diseases of the Digestive System—</i>														
Enteritis	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1
Appendicitis	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	1	3
Strangulated Hernia ...	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
Gastric Ulcer	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	—	2
Acute Gastritis.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	5	..	1	6
Gall Stone .....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	1	1
Peritonitis	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1	2
Volvulus	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1	2
No. 7. <i>Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito Urinary System—</i>														
Chronic Nephritis	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	7	..	7	14
No 8. <i>The Puerpural State—</i>														
Septicæmia	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	1
Carried forward	25	..	12	..	9	..	7	..	18	..	128	..	184	383

Brought forward.	25	..	12	..	9	..	7	..	18	..	128	..	184	383
No 9. <i>Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue—</i>														
No 10. <i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion—</i>														
Acute Osteomyelitis ...	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1
No 11. <i>Congenital Malformations—</i>														
Congenital Malformation	3	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	3
„ Heart Disease	3	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	3
No 12. <i>Diseases of Early Infancy—</i>														
Debility at Birth	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1
Premature „	13	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	13
Marasmus	4	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	5
No 13. <i>Old Age—</i>														
Senile Decay.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	55	55
No 14. <i>External Causes—</i>														
Drowning	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	4	..	—	4
Fall.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	3	..	5	9
Motor Accident	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	1
Crushed	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	1
Suffocation	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1
Suicide.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	3	..	1	4
No 15. <i>Ill-Defined—</i>														
Spasm of Glottis	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1
Natural Causes.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	1
Total	50	..	12	..	12	..	9	..	19	..	139	..	245	486

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1930.

BIRTHS.

PARISH LETTER :	St. P.-Port. <i>A</i>	St. Sampson <i>B</i>	Vale. <i>C</i>	Castel. <i>D</i>	St. Saviour. <i>E</i>	St. Pierre-du-Bois. <i>F</i>	Torteval. <i>G</i>	Forest. <i>H</i>	St. Martin. <i>I</i>	St. Andrew. <i>K</i>	Total
Males	179	58	42	28	14	11	—	8	38	11	389
Females	151	58	41	28	13	9	3	6	35	24	368
Totals	330	116	83	56	27	20	3	14	73	35	757
Deaths under 1 year	20	13	4	3	1	2	—	2	4	1	50

STILL BIRTHS (MALES, 15 ; FEMALES, 15; TOTAL 30.)

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS—39.

DEATHS.

PARISH LETTER :	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>K</i>	Total
No. 1. <i>Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.</i>											
Whooping Cough	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	13
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethergica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Tuberculosis (all forms).</i>											
Phthisis	16	5	2	2	3	1	—	1	5	—	35
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Septicæmia	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5
No. 2. <i>General Diseases not included in No. 1.</i>											
Cancer	29	6	6	4	2	1	1	1	6	3	59
Diabetes	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Alcoholism	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lukæmia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Hæmophilia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Myxœdema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Addisons Disease	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carried forward	66	14	10	8	6	4	1	3	16	6	134

Brought forward	66	..14	..10	.. 8	.. 6	.. 4	.. 1	.. 3	..16	.. 6	.. 134
No. 3. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.</i>											
Meningitis.....	4	.. 1	.. 2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apo- plexy)	21	.. -	.. 4	.. -	.. 3	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 4	.. 1	33
Cerebral Thrombosis	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
„ Abscess	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
Epilepsy	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
Convulsions(non-Puerpural)	3	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	3
Paralysis Agitans	1	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2
Paralysis (<i>other forms</i>)	-	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
Bulbar Paralysis	-	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	1
General Paralysis of the Insane	2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2
Dementia	2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2
Myelitis	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
Encephalitis.....	-	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
No. 4. <i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>											
Heart Disease	39	.. 9	.. 9	.. 5	.. 1	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. 6	.. 2	72
Angina Pectoris	3	.. -	.. 2	.. 1	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	7
Arterio Sclerosis	4	.. 2	.. 2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. 1	10
Embolism... ..	1	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2
Aneurism	-	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	2
Thrombosis	2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2
Pericarditis	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
No. 5. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>											
Acute Bronchitis	4	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. 1	.. -	9
Chronic Bronchitis	4	.. 2	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	7
Pneumonia	8	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 2	.. 1	.. -	14
Broncho-Pneumonia	11	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1	.. -	.. 3	.. -	.. 2	.. -	.. -	21
Pleurisy.....	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
Asthma	2	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	5
No. 6. <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>											
Enteritis	-	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	1
Appendicitis	2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	3
Strangulated Hernia	2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2
Intestinal Obstruction	3	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	5
Gastric Ulcer	2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2
Acute Gastritis	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. 1	.. -	.. -	.. -	6
Gall Stone	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	1
Peritonitis	1	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. 1	2
Volvulus	2	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	.. -	2

Carried forward201 ..36 ..33 ..19 ..11 ..12 .. 2 ..11 ..32 ..11 .. 368

Brought forward	.....	201	..36	..33	..19	..11	..12	..	2	..11	..32	..11	..	368
No. 7. <i>Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.</i>														
Chronic Nephritis	.....	6	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	-	..	14
No. 8. <i>The Puerpural State.</i>														
Septicæmia	.....	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-
No. 9. <i>Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.</i>														
No. 10. <i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.</i>														
Acute Osteomyelitis	.....	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1
No. 11. <i>Congenital Malformations.</i>														
Congenital Malformation	..	2	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1	..	-	..	3
„ Heart Disease	..	-	..	1	..	-	..	1	..	-	..	-	..	3
No. 12. <i>Diseases of Early Infancy.</i>														
Debility at Birth	.....	-	..	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1
Premature Birth	.....	5	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	-	..	-	..	13
Marasmus	.....	2	..	2	..	-	..	1	..	-	..	-	..	5
No. 13. <i>Old Age.</i>														
Senile Decay	.....	27	..	3	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	55
No. 14. <i>External Causes.</i>														
Drowning	.....	2	..	1	..	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	4
Fall	.....	4	..	-	..	2	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	9
Motor Accident	.....	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1
Crushed	.....	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1
Suffocation	.....	-	..	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1
Suicide	.....	3	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1	..	-	..	4
No. 15. <i>Ill-Defined.</i>														
Spasm of Glottis	.....	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1
Natural Causes	.....	1	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	1
Totals	.....	257	..49	..46	..28	..17	..15	..	3	..17	..41	..13	..	486